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Established 1887

Louis Armstrong Is Dead

By Albin Krebs

NEW YORK, July 6 (UPI)—Louis Armstrong, the celebrated jazz trumpeter and singer, died in his sleep this morning at his home in the Corona section of Queens. He had observed his 71st birthday on Sunday.

Death was attributed to a heart attack. Mr. Armstrong had been at home since mid-June, when he was discharged from Beth Israel Medical Center after ten weeks of treatment for heart, liver and kidney disorders. He seemed in good health during an interview on June 23, in which he played his trumpet and announced his intention of returning to public performances. "I'm going back to work when my traders get in as good shape as my chops," he said, noting that his legs were weak from his hospitalization.

President Nixon released this statement on Mr. Armstrong's death, en route from Washington to San Clemente, Calif.: "Mrs. Nixon and I share the sorrow of millions of Americans at the death of Louis Armstrong. One of the architects of an American art form, a free and independent spirit and an artist of worldwide fame, his great talents and magnificent spirit added richness and pleasure to all our lives."

The entertainer's final engagement was last February



United Press International

when he played two weeks at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. A master showman known to millions as Satchmo, Mr. Armstrong lived by a simple credo. Putting it into words a couple of years ago, he said:

Never tried to prove nothing. Just always wanted to give a good show. My life has been my music. It's always come

first, but the music ain't worth nothing if you can't lay it on the public. The main thing is to live for that audience, 'cause what you're there for is to please the people."

That was Louis Armstrong's pungently phrased credo, and in living by it, over more than a half-century as a performer, that

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Clarifying 7-Point Peace Offer

High Hanoi Aide Separates POW, Saigon Regime Issues

By Anthony Lewis

PARIS, July 6 (UPI)—A high-ranking North Vietnamese leader said today that the new Communist offer to return American prisoners of war if American forces are withdrawn by the end of 1971 was not dependent on a political settlement in South Vietnam.

Le Duc Tho, a member of the Politburo in Hanoi, said that the question of prisoners and withdrawal could be negotiated separately in the Paris peace talks now. Future political arrangements, he said, could be discussed afterward.

In an interview, Mr. Tho said that if President Nixon agreed to set a final date for total American withdrawal, the "modules" of withdrawal and of the release of prisoners could be "rapidly settled."

He said that North Vietnam and the Viet Cong would release some prisoners quickly after agreement on the troop withdrawal-prisoner release proposal. When "the first batch of soldiers" leaves Vietnam after that, he said, "the first batch of prisoners will be released."

Mr. Tho's comments appeared to clarify an important question that American officials had raised privately about the seven-point peace plan proposed last Thursday by Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, the Viet Cong representative to the peace talks. This was whether the various points were interdependent.

Point 1 contained the new proposal on the prisoners and withdrawal. Then came suggestions for a coalition government in South Vietnam and other difficult political issues on which the negotiators have made no progress here in three years.

American officials here, informed of Mr. Tho's statement that Point 1 was separately negotiable, said it could be significant. They added, however, that there were still many potential difficulties in the language of the proposal itself.

The chief U.S. negotiator, Ambassador David K. Bruce, will reply to the new peace plan at the next session of the talks on Thursday. He is expected to ask for clarification on a number of issues.

Mr. Tho, in the interview, also made these



Le Duc Tho, of Hanoi's politburo.

other explanatory comments on the new peace plan:

● As part of its total withdrawal, the United States would have to end the shelling of Vietnam by ships of the Seventh Fleet and all bombing and close-support action by planes based in Thailand.

● The United States would also have to withdraw all military advisers attached to the South Vietnamese Army. Mr. Tho did not give a direct answer to a question about continued United States material aid to Saigon's army.

● The agreement on American troop withdrawal and release of prisoners would apply only to the territory of Vietnam—not to Laos or Cambodia.

● If an agreement is reached, political

talks should follow. They would be between the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam—the Viet Cong—and the Saigon administration—but the latter without President Nguyen Van Thieu.

Officially, Mr. Tho is designated as a special adviser to the head of the Hanoi delegation in the peace talks, Xuan Thuy. But in fact he is known by all participants to be the senior figure.

He rarely goes to the formal meetings. But when he comes here from Hanoi, he is thought to bring authoritative word on new directions—as he evidently did when he got here shortly before Mrs. Binh's new proposal last week.

The interview today, in the delegation headquarters in suburban Choley-le-Roi, lasted one hour and 40 minutes. Mr. Tho spoke in Vietnamese, which was translated into English by an aide, Phuong Nguyen Dinh.

Mr. Tho—a man about five and a half feet tall with gray hair—spoke forcefully but seemed relaxed, occasionally laughing. There were two other aides with him: Tran Thien Can and Nguyen Thanh Le, the latter the delegation press spokesman, and they interrupted Mr. Tho from time to time with what were evidently suggestions or rephrasings.

One notable comment by Mr. Tho dealt with the question of a cease-fire.

Mrs. Binh's first point said that immediately after agreement on withdrawal and return of prisoners there should be a cease-fire—but only between American troops and the "liberation forces." In effect, that would allow continued fighting between the latter and the South Vietnamese Army.

Today, Mr. Tho said that if President Nixon tried to condition his agreement to fixing a total withdrawal date on a universal cease-fire throughout Indochina, there could be no agreement. That, he said, would raise "many other problems."

The American delegation here has, in fact, been pressing the idea of a general cease-fire in the peace talks. It is also concerned

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France Bars EEC Monetary Unity As Brandt-Pompidou Meeting Ends

By John M. Goshko

BONN, July 6 (UPI)—France said today that it would not support a plan for the six countries of the Common Market to adopt a joint approach toward international monetary problems.

This was signaled by the French delegation at the closing of President Georges Pompidou's two-day visit here for consultations with West German Chancellor Willy Brandt.

At a press conference, Mr. Pompidou's spokesman, Leo Hamon, said it would be unrealistic to believe that the Six will present at proposals on currency matters when the International Monetary Fund meets in Washington at the end of September.

Mr. Hamon's words were tantamount to an official announcement that France refuses to go along with a German-backed proposal for the Six to jointly determine the limits of the exchange rates between their currencies of the dollar.

At issue is continuing French anger over West Germany's action in "floating" the mark—freeing it from a fixed parity with the dollar—and allowing the exchange rate to be determined by free-market forces. The French contend that floating the mark raises the danger of disrupting the market's common currency and prevents the Six from reaching a monetary agreement. Ever since Bonn decided to float the mark in May, the Pompidou government has been pressing Mr. Brandt for a quick return to fixed parity.

West Germany, for its part, has refused to overcome the potential dangers to the market by adopting a system of widened exchange rates for all six members. This would be tantamount to a modified form of fixed floating, which it would considerably broaden the upper and lower limits of fluctuation of the dollar against the six currencies.

Proponents of this plan argue that it would give each country greater flexibility to manipulate exchange rates in ways to encourage exporters from flood-battered areas with inflation-producing problems. This same flexibility would also be adjusted to ease any problems that one erratically floating currency might cause in the Common Market, opponents say.

The indications are that the other members—Belgium, Italy, the Netherlands and Luxembourg—are ready to join with Bonn in such an approach.

Mr. Hamon indicated today that Mr. Pompidou had shown sympathy and understanding for Mr. Brandt's explanations about Bonn's feeling compelled to float the mark. But, Mr. Hamon

added, France still remains opposed to floating the mark for any prolonged period and retains its reservations about the possible adverse effects on the Common Market.

In regard to other issues between the two countries and their attitudes toward major world problems, spokesmen for both governments said there were no major problems or differences. They emphasized that despite the disagreement over the currency question, the meeting had been cordial and harmonious.

In one minor but interesting area, Mr. Brandt moved to assuage Mr. Pompidou's complaint that West Germany was not doing enough to encourage study of the French language in German schools.

Spokesmen said that beginning with the coming school year Bonn will take steps to give the public schools wider latitude in deciding whether to offer French or English as the first foreign language studied by their pupils. At present, schools here normally emphasize English.



TETE-A-TETE—French President Georges Pompidou, left, and German Chancellor Willy Brandt in Bonn yesterday.

Bonn Reportedly Is Weighing A Revaluation in Early August

By Richard Norton-Taylor

BRUSSELS, July 6 (UPI)—There are growing signs that the West German government will revalue the deutsche mark in early August. This would be part of a Franco-German deal in which France would agree to a joint Common Market stand in favor of exchange rate reform at the Washington meeting of the International Monetary Fund in September.

Despite the statement in Bonn today from French spokesman Leo Hamon that it would be "unrealistic" to expect early agreement among the Six on widened exchange rate margins, a widespread feeling in Brussels remains that such a joint Common Market approach will be forthcoming, probably at a special Common Market finance ministers meeting to be held in Paris on Sept. 30.

In a secret report to the six Common Market finance ministers, the Executive Commission last week admitted that "certain modifications in the parties of the Common Market currencies should not be excluded." This is understood to be the first time that the commission has admitted such a possibility. Hitherto the nine-man executive body has been resolutely opposed to any change in parities as a means of restoring equilibrium in the for-

eign exchange markets, partly because of the confusion this would cause to the market's integrated farm pricing system.

At the same time, at a meeting of finance ministers here last week, a resolution drawn up by Italy, currently chairman of the Common Market's Council of Ministers, spoke of the need for

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Austrian Leader Calls Elections

VIENNA, July 6 (Reuters)—Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky tonight announced that he would call for dissolution of parliament tomorrow and new general elections in October.

His Socialist party sought a clear mandate from the Austrian people to enable it to carry out its program, he told an Austrian radio interviewer.

Mr. Kreisky, the first Socialist premier in the history of the Austrian republic, said: "The Austrian people will have to sacrifice half an hour in October to go to the polls and decide how they want to be governed."

The Socialists do not have an absolute majority in the parliament.

Big U.S. Bank Raises Prime Rate to 6%

By Philip Greer

NEW YORK, July 6 (UPI)—Manufacturers Hanover Trust, the country's fourth-largest bank, raised its prime lending rate to 6 percent from 5 1/2 percent today, becoming the biggest bank to join in the week-long move to higher lending rates.

The prime rate is the interest that banks charge their biggest corporate customers. Other short-term lending rates, which include consumer installment loans, are scaled upward from the prime.

A number of banks around the country, including some in money-market centers such as Chicago, quickly joined in the increase. But many banks here and on the West Coast took no immediate action.

The increase brought no comment from the White House or the Treasury, but Rep. Wright Patman, D. Texas, chairman of the House Banking Committee, blasted the move and called on President Nixon to invoke his credit-control powers to roll back the boost.

Recession Threat

"Under today's economic conditions, the President cannot afford to allow the prime-rate increase to stand unless he is willing to see the country slip into a greater recession, more unemployment and more business failures," Rep. Patman said. He added that the increase is "totally unnecessary" and that economic conditions dictate "a downward rather than upward trend to these rates."

Rep. Patman was referring to the slow pace of the business recovery, but the announcement from Manufacturers Hanover attributed the hike to the higher cost of money to the bank.

The sharp rise in short-term borrowing rates and in the cost of funds to the bank over banks here and elsewhere has reached the point where the prime rate is so clearly out of line as to require adjustment," the bank's announcement said.

A spokesman also said that later this week the bank will report a decline in earnings of about 15 percent for the second quarter of the year, in comparison to the same period in 1970, and attributed the lower figures to "the impact of these developments."

Other N.Y. Banks

The only New York banks to announce rate hikes today were Marine Midland, a statewide bank holding company, and the Bank of New York, Chase Manhattan and First National City, the two largest, took no action, although both have made it clear that they favor a higher prime rate.

On the West Coast, both the Bank of America, the country's largest, and Wells Fargo said they would take no action today.

The latest round of rate increases began on June 14, when First Pennsylvania Banking and Trust of Philadelphia raised its rate to 5 3/4 percent and said it believed the rate should be 6 percent. The next day, the Bank of California began charging 6 percent. Last Friday, four small banks posted 6 percent rates.

The prime rate hike has been widely anticipated. Rates in other short-term lending areas, with which the banks must compete to attract funds, have been climbing steadily since mid-spring.

Anti-U.S. Protests Mounted As Kissinger Reaches India

NEW DELHI, July 6 (AP)—President Nixon's national security adviser, Henry Kissinger, arrived in New Delhi today as subdued anti-American demonstrations were held to protest his two-day visit.

About 500 Indian police cordoned off the entire New Delhi airport in a security measure not normally invoked even for visits by heads of foreign governments.

The police held back 50 Communist and Socialist demonstrators shouting "Kissinger go home" and carrying a huge banner reading "Kissinger of Death Go Back."

Mr. Kissinger left the airport without seeing the demonstrators, some of whom had baskets of eggs and tomatoes they were waiting to throw at him.

Disappointed, the demonstrators jumped in waiting buses and headed for the U.S. Embassy two miles away, where they charged into the walled compound.

U.S. officials quickly bolted the steel doors of the embassy building, and police armed a few minutes later and chased away the demonstrators.

Mr. Kissinger's itinerary, including his arrival time, was supposed to be kept secret, according to an arrangement worked out by Indian and U.S. officials, who were fearful of anti-American demonstrations because of the latest U.S. military shipments to Pakistan.

But the pro-Moscow Patriot newspaper this morning published his exact arrival time and gave out details of most of his itinerary.

Mr. Kissinger conferred with embassy officials this afternoon and will meet Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, Foreign Minister Sheela Singh, Defense Minister Jagjivan Ram and other senior officials tomorrow before leaving for Ravalpindi, Pakistan, Thursday morning on the next leg of his world tour. So far he has visited Saigon and Bangkok.

Mr. Kissinger's visit here comes as Indo-American relations have dipped to their lowest point in years, following the disclosure two weeks ago that the United States was still permitting military shipments to Pakistan.

Thais Wary of Peace Bid

BANGKOK, July 6 (Reuters)—Thai leaders today told Mr. Kissinger that the latest Viet Cong seven-point peace proposal differed only in language and order of priorities from previous ones.

A Thai government spokesman said this in briefing reporters on the results of talks between Mr. Kissinger and Thai Premier Thanom Kittikachorn, as well as other government ministers.

The talks will resume here on Thursday after a six-week recess.

"We hope to see significant movement both on defensive and offensive systems," Mr. Smith told newsmen at the airport as he arrived from talks with North Atlantic Treaty Organization officials in Brussels.

In a brief arrival statement, Mr. Smith said that the fourth SALT round recessed in Vienna last May 28 "on a positive note, owing to the agreement announced jointly by the United States and the U.S.S.R. on May 20."

The announcement said that

Bag Handler Doesn't Know When to Let Go

BORDEAUX, July 6 (AP)—An Iberian Airlines DC-9 going from Dusseldorf to Madrid made an urgent non-scheduled stop here today: A baggage handler had been locked up in the hold with the suitcases.

It could not be immediately explained how he was left aboard, or how he notified the crew of his presence. But airport officials said he did not suffer physically from his experience. He was left at Bordeaux in order to return to Dusseldorf.

The tourist season's fifth strike by hotel workers was called for July 12, 12 and 13, despite the government's arbitration efforts.

In the big tourist cities like Rome, Florence, Venice and Naples, the new walkout might last two days longer, as in the case of the latest hotel strike at the end of last week. It was continued over the weekend in the big tourist cities and was extended today, for a sixth day, in Rome.

Some hotels reported that some tourists had canceled their reservations or curtailed their stay. Hotel employees have been demanding wage raises of up to 80 percent and a 40-hour week.

Genoa harbor was partly paralyzed by the walkout of maritime workers. Seven ships out of 30 due to arrive in Genoa tonight had to dock without tugs and no ships left port. Meanwhile, the strikers marched peacefully through town. They were protesting the possible scrapping of 50 ships of the Pinnacle group.

Italians were also affected as Milan city buses, streetcars and subway came to a standstill for hours during the lunch-time rush. Similar strikes are scheduled for tomorrow and Thursday.

Textile workers left work from one to four hours today and occupied some plants in the Milan region. They have been protesting a partial layoff and pressing for the approval of a new textile law by the Chamber of Deputies.

Also on strike were technical employees of the National Organization for the Prevention of Accidents at Work.

State employees called a nationwide strike for tomorrow.

Strike Wave Hurts Italy And Tourism

MILAN, July 6 (AP)—Italy's vacation-time strike wave hit tourists and Italians alike today as hotel workers walked out, public transport stopped in Milan and striking police let traffic jam up in Naples.

Aiding to the setback of Italy's most hampered tourist season in years, 4,000 maritime workers struck in Genoa, blocking 14 ships and halting the big passenger liner Michelangelo's departure for New York.

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636 U.S. Car Deaths Over Holiday Weekend

CHICAGO, July 6 (UPI)—America's deadliest three-day Fourth of July weekend ended with 636 persons killed in auto accidents, a United Press International count showed today.

The previous high total for a three-day holiday weekend was 611 in July, 1969.

102,000 Tons of German Overweight

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

BONN, July 6.—Everybody's heard about the fat Germans. But, until lately, no one had bothered to figure out exactly how fat they were.

Now along comes Dr. Herbert Warming, a factory doctor in Wiesbaden. For the last 30 years he has examined an average of 5,000 men a year.

By extrapolation, he claims to have an accurate figure of German corpulence. Every second German male, he says, is overweight by an average of 11 pounds.

Projected to a national scale, this means German men are a total of 102,000 tons overweight. The overweight problem began in 1948, Dr. Warming says, but it got really serious in the mid-1950s when the German economic miracle

began. Since then, it's been getting increasingly worse year by year.

The number of heart attacks and liver complaints has gone up accordingly, thanks to too much alcohol, too many sweets and the gradual disappearance of heavy manual labor, even in places like the cement works where Dr. Warming has his office.

It is a male problem. German women are getting thinner in accord with the dictates of fashion. But the men go on consuming 3,000 to 4,000 calories a day, with the result that they are fat by the time they reach 30, Dr. Warming says.

Dr. Warming himself is not among the obese. He is 62, weighs 154 pounds and is 5 feet 7 inches tall. He is a jogger and advocate of exercise.

Los Angeles Times

Algeria Urges Syria to Free Arms It Sent for Guerrillas

BEIRUT, July 6 (UPI)—The Algerian government has sent an urgent message to President Hafez Assad of Syria asking him to release a shipment of arms that Algeria sent to the Palestinian commandos.

The message was carried to Damascus by a special courier from Col. Houari Boumedienne, the Algerian head of state, according to Arab diplomatic sources today.

The shipment, consisting of tanks, troop carriers and light artillery, is held by authorities at the port of Latakia, on the Syrian Mediterranean coast.

The weapons, said to be of both Russian and Chinese manufacture, arrived late last month as part of a new Algerian program to assist the commandos in escalating operations against Israel.

Informed sources said the Syrian government was authorized to find armor and heavy weapons in the consignment. Officials in Damascus reportedly complained to guerrilla leaders and later to the Algerian Embassy that they should have been told in advance that such weapons were being shipped to Latakia.

The officials emphasized that the Syrian attitude did not constitute a change in policy and that the regime would continue to allow the commandos to receive shipments of light arms at Syrian points of entry.

Sources close to Palestinian commandos here believe President Assad would have released the weapons if it had not been for a conflict between al-Fatah, the largest guerrilla group, and the Palestine Liberation Army over which should take delivery of the weapons.

Arranged by Arafat
Yasser Arafat, the leader of al-Fatah, had held the talks with Algerian Ambassador Mohammed Yassin in Beirut, which resulted in Algeria's agreement to send the arms.

The P.L.A. general command was said to have argued that it should receive all the heavy weapons. Al-Fatah, on the other hand, insisted, according to informed sources, on taking delivery of the weapons to equip a new brigade it was establishing.

The new brigade includes a few hundred soldiers and officers from the Jordanian Army who defected to guerrilla ranks during the civil war in Jordan last September.

Mr. Agnew praised Kuwait's achievements in the social and economic fields and its sincere interest in solving world crises, according to the radio. He also expressed Washington's desire to strengthen the already strong ties between the Persian Gulf states and America.

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Iraq Expels 3d British Diplomat

New Wave of Spy Trials Held Possible

BEIRUT, July 6 (UPI)—Iraq today issued its third expulsion order against a British diplomat within 24 hours and Iraqi exiles expressed fears that the leftist Baghdad regime is preparing for a new wave of spy trials.

Ninety-four Iraqis, including several Jews, have been executed as spies or conspirators since the Ba'ath party came to power three years ago this month.

The pro-Iraqi Beirut newspaper Al-Kifah charged that a British-managed spy ring had emerged in Iraq. It said the government now planned to destroy the "last reserve of spies and agents" in the country.

The Middle East News Agency yesterday indicated that a number of Iraqis have been detained. It quoted an Iraqi intelligence official as saying all members of the spy ring have been arrested.

An Iraqi who fled to Beirut from Baghdad after the Ba'athists came to power said today, "It looks as if trials will be the next step."

The latest Briton to be expelled is James Roderick Clube, first secretary for economic affairs, who has been with the Baghdad embassy since January, 1970.

The Iraqi news agency said that a Foreign Ministry official called on Ambassador H. G. Balfour Paul today and told him Mr. Clube was considered "persona non grata for taking part in activities outside his acknowledged diplomatic duties. He was given 24 hours to leave."

Britain Dismissed
LONDON, July 6 (Reuters).—Britain has voiced its dismay to Iraq at the extremely short notice given to the British diplomatic mission to leave—24 hours—and is considering what further action should be taken, a Foreign Office spokesman said today.

The Foreign Office spokesman told his daily press conference shortly before the third expulsion was reported: "We have received no information from the Iraqi government of the grounds on which they have declared Wing Commander Hugh Harrison, acting defense attaché, and George Rolleston, a first secretary, persona non grata."

"We have seen press reports suggesting the reasons for the Iraqi government action are since they have given no reasons to the British ambassador we do not feel it is appropriate for us to comment on these reports."

U.S., Egypt Aides Open Canal Talks
CAIRO, July 6 (UPI)—Two U.S. diplomats met today with the acting foreign minister of Egypt, Hafez Ismail, opening a new round of talks aimed at breaking a deadlock on terms for reopening the Suez Canal.

The diplomats were Donald C. Bergus, chief American representative in Cairo, and Michael Stern, head of the State Department's Egyptian desk. They arrived here yesterday amid reports that a new procedural approach was being attempted to achieve an Israeli pullback from the canal to permit its reopening.

A virtual information blackout has been imposed on the U.S. mission. Both Egyptian and U.S. officials are declining to disclose anything more than that there has been a meeting with Mr. Ismail.

According to some sources, the meeting lasted no more than 20 minutes. This suggests to observers that the diplomats had given the acting foreign minister material for scrutiny at a higher level.

Stand by Mrs. Meir
JERUSALEM, July 6 (UPI)—Premier Golda Meir said tonight that if it became necessary Israel would stand in isolation against both friends and enemies, determined to defend its right to exist.

She told a meeting of the Liberal party, "We will go it alone if there is no other way."

Mrs. Meir made her address to a meeting of a political faction that withdrew from the National Unity coalition government a year ago to protest the cabinet's support of the U.S. Middle East peace initiative.

Laird Inspects Japanese Unit
SAPPORO, Japan, July 6 (UPI)—Defense Secretary Melvin Laird came to northern Japan today to inspect units of Japan's ground self-defense forces.

Mr. Laird was scheduled to spend a day with the 1st Airborne Division at Chitose just south of here and then drove to Sapporo for lunch and sightseeing.

The American defense secretary arrived here Sunday.



SUMMER STORM—The badly damaged village of Saint Quentin, in the southeastern part of France, after being hit by very heavy rain and wind on Monday night.

Bonn Reportedly Is Weighing A Revaluation in Early August

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A package deal to restore as soon as possible realistic, fixed parities within the community. The inclusion of the word "realistic" was taken as a strong indication that the current official parity of 3.36 marks to the dollar was, indeed, not realistic.

Although West German Economics Minister Karl Schiller told the press during the meeting that Bonn "would be ready" after some change in the rules of the IMF, to go over in a due time after that, to a fixed parity, insiders here are virtually unanimous in pointing to the month of August as a more suitable time for a change in parity. This is the peak holiday period in Europe, when exchange markets are quiet.

There is a recent precedent favoring August, in that this was the month during which the French government devalued the franc in 1936.

In the event of a revaluation of the mark during, say, the weekend of Aug. 6 to 8, Common Market finance and agricultural ministers would be obliged by market rules to hold an emergency council session in order to patch up the damage done to the common farm policy. Farm prices in the Common Market are fixed in accounting units that are equal to the gold value of the dollar.

To Ease Speculation
A revaluation of the mark of between 4 and 5 percent—where it is now on the foreign exchange markets—is the most likely eventuality cited by officials. One reason given for a simultaneous, though less ambitious, revaluation of the French currency is that it would ease speculation on the franc once the mark is revalued.

On the other hand, a unilateral revaluation of the mark would put less strain on the other currencies of the Common Market. It is now seen almost certain—the Six agree to wider exchange rate margins against the dollar than the present 1 percent either side of par now allowed by IMF rules.

A joint Common Market decision on greater exchange rate flexibility is expected to be accompanied by an agreement to reduce the fluctuation bands between the Six's own currencies. Such a move toward greater independence vis-a-vis the dollar will be the first, significant element of the market's ambitious plans for monetary union, backed in particular by the French government.

Mr. Armstrong's early years, spent in New Orleans, were marked by incredible poverty and squalor, but he emerged able to recall them without self-pity and even with good humor.

Mr. Armstrong's father, Willie, who was a Southern Doodle Dandy, born on the Fourth of July, 1900, said Daniel Louis Armstrong. "My mother Mary Ann—we called her Mayann—was living in a two-room shack in James Alley, in the Back O'Town colored section of New Orleans. It was in a tough block, all them hustlers and their pimps and gamblers with their knives, between Gravier and Perdido Streets."

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B-52s Fly Vietnam Missions Typhoon Halts Other Action

SAIGON, July 6 (AP)—U.S. B-52 heavy bombers blasted suspected North Vietnamese positions in the northern quarter of South Vietnam for the seventh consecutive day today.

But Typhoon Harriet curtailed other U.S. military operations in the region, including raids by smaller tactical fighter-bombers, as the war slipped into another periodic lull.

The B-52s, unaffected by over-cast skies and rain as they headed for their targets, since they fly at altitudes as high as 30,000 feet, dropped 270 tons of bombs on suspected North Vietnamese supply depots, bunker complexes and rocket-launching sites.

About nine Stratofortresses took part in the strikes, each carrying 30 tons of bombs. Six of the bombers struck on the western side of the A Shau Valley, a North Vietnamese transshipment point for war materials moving down the Ho Chi Minh Trail through southern Laos. Three B-52s attacked suspected rocket launching sites along the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ), north of Firebase Fuller.

The U.S. Command reported that a light observation helicopter was shot down 25 miles north-west of Saigon, with one crewman killed and another wounded. Action was so light on the American side that the U.S. Command did not issue a morning battlefield communiqué.

South Vietnamese headquarters reported that government forces killed 39 Communist soldiers in three scattered clashes without suffering any casualties of their own.

In Phnom Penh, meanwhile, Cambodian forces reported losing six troops killed and 38 wounded today in three separate clashes within 25 miles of the Cambodian capital. There were no known Communist losses.

The hull comes at a time when new peace initiatives are under way by both the Viet Cong and allied sides. But sources said it was too soon to tell whether the decline in Communist attacks is a signal from Hanoi that it is ready to negotiate in earnest.

Typhoon Harriet, sweeping from the South China Sea into the Tonkin Gulf with winds of more than 100 miles an hour, forced U.S. Seventh Fleet ships to maneuver to escape its path. This curtailed bombing strikes from the Seventh Fleet carriers Midway and Oriskany.

At Da Nang, South Vietnam's second-largest city, all passenger flights were canceled because of heavy winds and eight to ten inches of rain. The winds knocked down power lines in the city and disrupted electrical service. A great deal of flooding was reported in the coastal region, and

the roofs of houses had been blown off. The typhoon passed the Da Nang area about noon and was expected to move inland tomorrow in the vicinity of the North Vietnamese coastal city of Vinh, 145 miles north of the DMZ.

Monks Reported Slain
BANGKOK, July 6 (Reuters).—Communist have destroyed 208 Buddhist temples and killed about 40 monks in Cambodia since the war began last year, according to the president of the Buddhist Association of Cambodia.

The president, Boun Chan, who is visiting Thailand as a member of a Cambodian Buddhist goodwill mission, told reporters yesterday that the Communist forces were trying to prevent any contact between Cambodian villagers and the Buddhist clergy.

Mr. Boun said Communist troops had turned Buddhist monasteries into anti-aircraft or tank bases after evicting the monks.

China Would Talk With Australian Opposition Only
SYDNEY, July 6 (UPI).—China will open a full dialogue with Australia only when the country's opposition Labor party comes to power, according to radio report from Peking.

The report said that Chinese Premier Chou En-lai had made this known to the party's leader Gough Whitlam, yesterday at a meeting lasting more than an hour.

The Australian opposition leader is heading a four-man delegation to Peking and the report came from a correspondent of the Australian Broadcasting Commission who is accompanying it.

Mr. Whitlam said after meeting with the Chinese premier that their conversation touched on "a variety of subjects." According to Mr. Whitlam's account of the meeting, Chou had told him that there was no chance of relations between the two countries so long as the Canberra government continued its present China policy, which the Chinese premier had described as "unfriendly."

Dutch Cabinet Sworn
THE HAGUE, July 6 (AP).—The new right-of-center Dutch coalition government of Premier Beaudet-Blesbeek was sworn today by Queen Juliana.

The new cabinet will meet Friday to discuss the government program to be presented to parliament Aug. 3.

Louis Armstrong—There to Please the People

(Continued from Page 1)
master showman known to millions as "Satchmo" became an enduring, authentic American legend.

He was first and most importantly a jazz trumpet player without peer, a virtuoso soloist who was one of the most vivid and influential forces in the development of contemporary American music.

But he was also known to delighted millions around the world for his ebulliently sandpaper singing voice, his merry mangling of the English language, and his great, wide grand piano keyboard of a smile.

One-Night Stands
Mr. Armstrong won his initial fame playing an endless grind of one-night stands. Under constant pressure to put on a show that made the customers tap their feet and cry for more, he did not hesitate to exploit a remarkable flair for showmanship. His mugging, his wisecracking, and most of all his willingness to constantly repeat programs that had gone over well in the past won him the cheers of his audiences, the disapproving chuckles of some of his fellow musicians and jazz specialists.

The criticism that he no longer improvised enough, innovated enough, mattered little to Mr. Armstrong, who dismissed the more "progressive" jazz approved by some leading critics as "jazz music."

He did not mind being called "commercial" because he followed popular music trends and he deliberately introduced into his repertoire crowd-pleasers like "Mack the Knife" and "Hello, Dolly!" which put his recordings on the bestseller charts when he was in his sixties.

As his ability to play his horn exceptionally well waned with the years, Mr. Armstrong supplanted his trumpet solos with his singing voice, an almost phenomenal instrument in its own right, which has been compared to iron filings and to "a piece of sandpaper calling to its mate."

Just watching an Armstrong performance could be an exhilarating experience. The man radiated a jollity that was infectious. Onstage he would bend back his stocky frame, point his trumpet to the heavens, and joyfully blast out high C's. When he sang he fairly bubbled with pleasure. And as he swayed away at the perspiration stirred up by his performing

exertions, Satchmo grinned his famous toothy smile so incandescently that it seemed to light up the auditorium.

"I never did want to be no big star," Mr. Armstrong said in an interview for this article. "It's been hard goddam work, man. Feel like I spent 20,000 years on the planes and railroads, like I blowed my chops off. Sure, Pope, I like the ovation, but when I'm low, bent down, wonder if maybe I hadn't been better off staying home in New Orleans."

Incredible Poverty
Mr. Armstrong's early years, spent in New Orleans, were marked by incredible poverty and squalor, but he emerged able to recall them without self-pity and even with good humor.

Mr. Armstrong's father, Willie, who was a Southern Doodle Dandy, born on the Fourth of July, 1900, said Daniel Louis Armstrong. "My mother Mary Ann—we called her Mayann—was living in a two-room shack in James Alley, in the Back O'Town colored section of New Orleans. It was in a tough block, all them hustlers and their pimps and gamblers with their knives, between Gravier and Perdido Streets."

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In Personal Confrontation

Nixon Appeals to Steelmen
And Unions for Compromise

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, July 6 (UPI).—President Nixon delivered a face-to-face appeal today to steel industry and union negotiators to reach "a constructive settlement" of their differences without a strike, in their own best interest and the national interest.

Mr. Nixon's 30-minute address to the negotiators, on the eve of showdown bargaining on a new labor contract for the steel industry, reflected administration concern about the twin pitfalls of an inflationary settlement or an economy-depressing strike.

The President did not set forth any dollar-and-cents guidelines for the constructive settlement he seeks or for the price increase that may follow a wage settlement, according to White House officials.

Sources said Mr. Nixon added, however, that "a settlement in steel interpreted as irresponsible would have a similar effect on all wage-price decisions around the country."

The 13 steel-industry leaders and five union leaders called to the White House for the meeting applauded Mr. Nixon after he concluded his remarks but otherwise had no opportunity to give him their own views on the forthcoming talks.

The United Steelworkers of America, bargaining on behalf of 350,000 workers, is demanding a 3.1 percent pay boost over three years to replace the contract that expires at midnight on July 31. The industry is represented by the basic steel industry conference, made up of the nine top steel firms.

Earlier in his term at the White House, Mr. Nixon pointedly declined to engage in "jawboning" exhortations to labor and management and ruled out unofficial "guidelines" for contract settlements. Both techniques had been employed by Presidents John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson.

U.S. Leftist Parties May Unite
Behind National Slate in '72

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M., July 6 (UPI).—A strong joint national ticket in 1972 and a powerful organization in all 50 states emerged as major objectives at a convention last weekend of leftist parties.

About 250 delegates from 26 states attended the convention, which ended last night. Among the organizations represented were the Peace and Freedom party, the New Party, the D.C. Statehood party, the Wisconsin Alliance, and the host organization, the Independent New Mexican party.

The groups hope to hold a platform-raising and presidential-nominating convention next November.

Spock Speaks

At this convention the delegates adopted a foreign policy calling for immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from Southeast Asia and immediate nuclear disarmament.

The main speaker on this issue was Dr. Benjamin Spock, the pediatrician, who said that an alliance of progressive parties could provide millions of young voters with a needed alternative.

"The two major parties haven't had the courage and forthrightness to get out of the abominable war in Vietnam," Dr. Spock said. "They have failed abysmally to represent the American people."

Author Gore Vidal, a member of the New Party, said he believes that Ralph Nader, the consumer advocate, would be the ideal 1972 presidential candidate.

"He is ideal in that he presents a cold-blooded analysis of what's wrong, and he offers solutions which you can't say about the conventional politician," Mr. Vidal said.

McCarthy Mentioned

Mr. Vidal said Mr. Nader does not share the author's enthusiasm for his candidacy. As a possible alternative Mr. Vidal mentioned former Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy, of Minnesota.

The convention was held in semi-secrecy in a large, empty adobe home in Albuquerque's South Valley section. Many of the delegates arrived in campers. Others were equipped with sleeping bags and tents and camped out on the spacious grounds or in one of the many empty rooms of the sprawling house.

Platform planks adopted included one calling for free medical care, with doctors and dentists working on a fixed salary.

British Sub Raised

GOSPORT, England, July 6 (AP).—Salvage teams today refloated the Royal Navy submarine Arcturion, which sank in Gosport Arsenal Base last Thursday with three men on board. The three men were trapped on board manacles to get free through an escape hatch ten hours after the sinking.

Jim Garrison Accuses U.S.
Of Faking Case Against Him

NEW ORLEANS, July 6 (UPI).—District Attorney Jim Garrison, accused of violating federal bribery and gambling laws, charged two government attorneys today with extortion, defamation, malfeasance and four other criminal acts.

The charges were filed against U.S. Attorney General Garrison and Justice Department lawyer John W. Wall, who spearheaded the investigation resulting in the federal charges against Mr. Garrison.

Mr. Wall and Mr. Garrison were accused of inciting a felony, conspiring a felony, criminal mischief and public intimidation as well as extortion, malfeasance and defamation.

In its 113-page complaint last Wednesday, the government accused Mr. Garrison and two policemen of accepting bribes to protect illegal pinball machines gambling in the city. The complaint said Mr. Garrison was receiving as much as \$1,500 a month at times from seven pinball machine company executives and employees.

At the arraignment in the federal magistrate's court, I did not recognize my so-called "co-conspirators" in the pinball business—not having seen them before," Mr. Garrison said.

"I cannot help but feel that most certainly they must have been wondering what they were supposed to have been paying me for, since I never rendered them, or their business, any kind of service in my eight years in office," he said.

"Since the day I took office as district attorney, I have never fixed a single case. I have never taken a dollar in bribery. I have never done anything to help the pinball business."

George P. Shultz, director of the White House Office of Management and Budget and former labor secretary, declined to say after today's meeting if Mr. Nixon's remarks should be classified as the "jawboning" he had forewarned before.

"You could call it anything you want," Mr. Shultz replied to questions from reporters, who asked if Mr. Nixon had been "jawboning." Mr. Shultz added that "the fact that [the negotiators] in no uncertain terms said that the country's interest as well as their own interest dictated a constructive settlement."

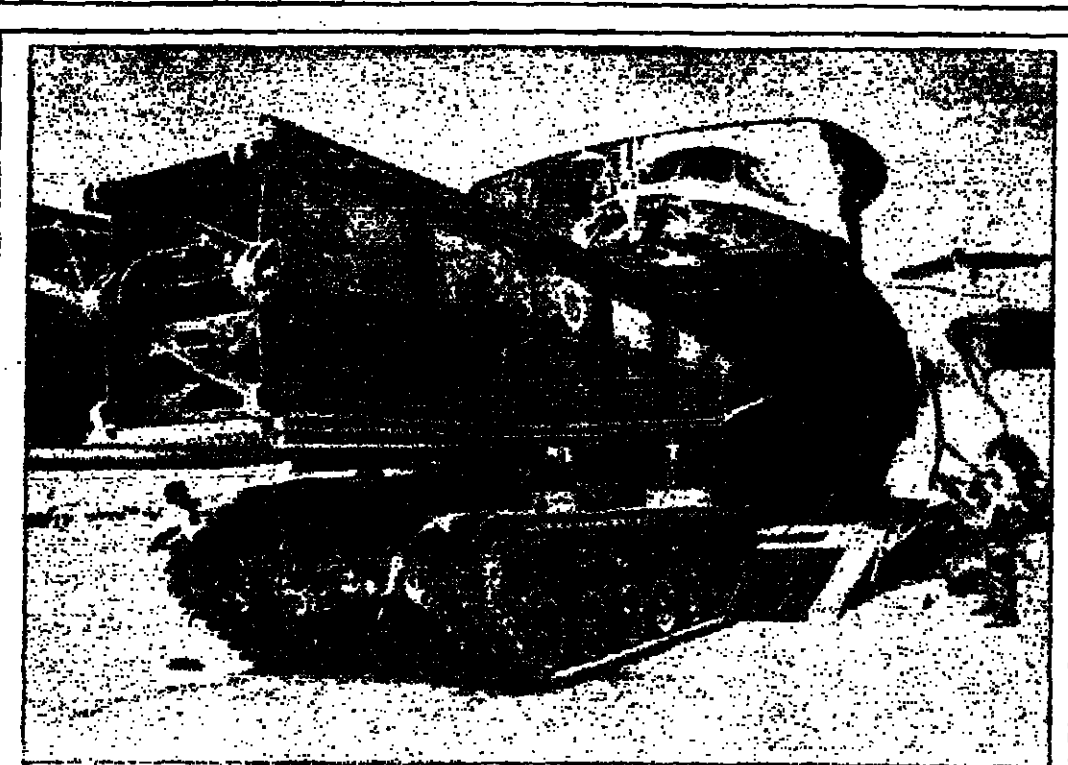
Other sources said Mr. Nixon told the negotiators, "I know I am expected to pound the table for effect and ask you to set aside your interest for the national interest—but this time I don't have to do it." He reported that he went on to say that the national interest coincided with the long-term interest of management and labor in this case.

Mr. Nixon defined "a constructive settlement" as one which would help the U.S. steel industry become more competitive—not less competitive—in world markets, according to Mr. Shultz.

Steel Problems

A report by the President's Cabinet Committee on Economic Policy, presented to the meeting today and then made public by the White House, cited rising imports, rising prices and unit labor costs and virtually no increase in productivity among the problems of the U.S. steel industry. Mr. Nixon has expressed the fear publicly—and did so again at today's private meeting—that rising costs could price U.S. steel out of world competition in the absence of compensating gains in production efficiency.

Mr. Shultz said the "whole point of the meeting" was to make clear Mr. Nixon's view that a "non-constructive" settlement could result within three to five years in a serious decline in the competitiveness of the steel industry with deteriorating employment and dwindling return to stockholders.



BIG IS BIG—A huge U.S. Army mobile scissors bridge carrier, weighing 121,800 lbs., being loaded into a giant C-5 plane at Fort Hood, Texas. The carrier measures 28 1/2 by 10 by 12 feet and has a mechanism that unfolds top-mounted section into bridge. The exercise was part of the Military Airlift Command's "remote presence" where heavy equipment can be moved quickly to distant danger areas.

14 Added in 1970 Census
16 U.S. Cities Now Have Black Majorities

WASHINGTON, July 6 (UPI).—Fourteen cities joined Washington, D.C., and Bessemer, Ala., in becoming predominantly black in their population during the 1960's, the Census Bureau reported.

It said that the 1970 census showed that among cities with a population of 25,000 or more, only Charleston, S.C., changed from a Negro majority in 1960 to a white majority in 1970.

Washington, with a 71.1 percent black population—537,712 of 756,510 residents—has the largest number of Negroes among cities with a black majority.

Newark and Atlanta were the only other two cities of more than 200,000 to become mostly black. Newark with 54.7 percent, or 207,458 of 382,417, and Atlanta with 51.3 percent or 255,051, of its 496,973.

Predominantly Black

In 1960, Washington (with 53.9 percent), Charleston (60.8 percent) and Bessemer (67.4 percent) were the only predominantly black cities listed. Bessemer last year had 52.2 percent while Charleston dropped to 46.4.

Others of more than 50,000 population which saw Negroes gain the majority during the 1960's were Compton, Calif., 71.1 percent.

House Probers
Note Laxity in
Crime Program

WASHINGTON, July 6 (UPI).—House investigators today charged the Justice Department with "maladministration" and "lax management" of the multi-million-dollar, three-year-old "Safe Streets" program to bolster state and local police departments.

Chairman John S. Monagan, D.-Conn., said investigators for his House legal and monetary affairs subcommittee had uncovered evidence that at least \$475,000 was "not expended in accordance with the law" and his panel will open hearings July 20 on administration of the program.

The announcement coincided with a letter published in The Washington Post today from John J. Harrington, president of the Fraternal Order of Police, which said that "much" of the money appropriated for the program "is wasted and is withheld from the high-crime areas."

Four Sentenced
In Rome as Spies
For Soviet Union

ROME, July 6 (UPI).—A Rome court last night convicted four of five persons accused of revealing confidential information about Italian foreign policy to the Soviet Union. A Russian commercial representative was expelled from Italy 21 months ago in connection with the case.

The court sentenced Lucio Quarantelli, a business consultant, to seven years in prison. The three other persons, including two Foreign Ministry employees, were jailed for a total of nine years.

The case broke Oct. 1, 1968, when authorities reported "a little spy ring" which passed on sensitive documents, including some dealing with the European Common Market and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to Soviet buyers.

A week later, Ghennadiy Bokov, a Soviet commercial representative, was ordered to leave Italy.

60 Seized in Sydney
In S. Africa Protest

SYDNEY, July 6 (AP).—Sixty-anti-apartheid protesters were arrested in noisy but nonviolent demonstrations during the rugby game between South Africa and Sydney. The visiting Springboks maintained their unbeaten tour record with a 21-12 victory.

Attempts to interrupt the match were blocked by 250 police ringed the Sydney cricket ground oval and 350 others scattered throughout the crowd of 17,635.

percent; East St. Louis, Ill., 63.1; Gary, Ind., 53.8, and East Orange, N.J., 53.1.

Those under 50,000 with a majority of Negroes besides Bessemer:

Willowbrook, Calif., 82.3 percent; Westmont, Calif., 80.8; East Cleveland, Ohio, 58.5; Florence-Crabbe, Calif., 56.0; Highland Park, Mich., 55.3; Petersburg, Va., 55.2; Greenville, Miss., 52.0, and Prichard, Ala., 50.5.

Still far ahead in overall total

of Negroes were New York City, with 1,886,635, 21.2 percent of total, and Chicago with 1,026,220 (32.7). Detroit replaced Philadelphia in third place with 660,428 (43.7), followed by Philadelphia with 633,791 (33.6) and Washington.

There were 103 counties last year with a Negro population of 50 percent or more. Led by Macon County, Ga., with 81.1 percent, Macon also was high in 1960 with 83.4 percent.

NAACP Delegates Boo Stans
As He Cites Nixon's Policies

By Robert C. Maynard

MINNEAPOLIS, July 6 (UPI).—Although the leadership at the NAACP convention here has been saying that they see "a ray of hope" for Negroes in the Nixon administration, the 2,500 delegates here last night expressed their own disenchantment by vigorously booing Secretary of Commerce Maurice H. Stans.

Mr. Stans, appearing to present an award to the largest U.S. civil rights group for its assistance in the 1970 census, was taken aback by the intense reaction to several passages in his seven minutes of prepared remarks.

The loudest and most sustained reaction—just jerking from the staid delegates, most of them middle-aged—occurred when Mr. Stans was discussing President Nixon's minority enterprise program.

"No one before President Nixon had really tackled the fundamental question of how to create more opportunities..." Mr. Stans was saying. Before he could go on with the sentence, which specifically concerned the black capitalism program, the booing erupted.

"We aren't achieving all we had hoped," Mr. Stans said after the boos. The delegates clapped and laughed to stop their agreement with that and with a Stans comment that confessed, "I realize we have made lots of mistakes."

On Sunday, Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive director, had said that he saw progress and "a ray of hope" in the Nixon administration since a year ago, when the chairman of the NAACP board labeled the Nixon administration "anti-Negro."

Bishop Stephen G. Spottwood, who made the charge last year was to accept the award tonight from Mr. Stans on behalf of the association.

Sen. Robert H. Humphrey, D. Minn., one of the officials on hand to welcome the delegates to the 62d annual convention, received several bursts of applause and an ovation at the conclusion of his remarks, only minutes before Mr. Stans spoke.

U.S. Nun Named
To Post in Curia

VATICAN CITY, July 6 (AP).—An American sister yesterday became the first nun ever appointed head of a department in the Catholic Curia.

She is Sister Taddea Kelly, 54, of San Francisco, who is a member of the Presentation Sisters. A Vatican announcement said she had been named as head of an office in the Sacred Congregation for the Religious dealing with the constitution of men's religious institutions.

E. German Rower Defects

MILAN, July 6 (AP).—A 24-year-old East German rower asked for political exile at the West German consulate here yesterday. Police identified him as Hartmut Wenzel, a native of East Berlin.

Soviet Doctors Say Muscle Music
Could Help Invalids and Athletes

MOSCOW, July 6 (AP).—A Russian researcher has built a machine that reproduces a distinctive sound for every muscle movement of the human body. Tass reported today.

Such a device, the Soviet news agency said, could be used to help train surgeons, retrain invalids in basic skills such as walking, or help a discus thrower or figure-skater reach peak form.

Igor Rator, chief of the biomedical laboratory at the Moscow Scientific-Research Institute of Physical Culture, calls his machine a "myophone." The word "myophone" from the Greek, means "singing muscles."

"A biomedical signal from each muscle, having passed through an amplifier and detector, actuates its own sound generator operating on a certain frequency," Tass said. "And so the muscle, like the key of a piano, acquires its own unique voice."

A person wishing to acquire or perfect a certain skill—a surgeon, athlete or invalid—would make movements and the machine would play a "muscular melody," recorded on magnetic tape. Then the person would try to duplicate the melody with his movements.

"At present, Dr. Rator is discussing the use of the myophone with well-known figure-skaters," Tass said.

And Dr. Zaven Aloyev of the Moscow Skifassovsky Clinic said that patients with broken bones who have not been able to move for a long time "will literally be able to hear the faint sounds of the seemingly hopeless muscles, and the doctors will be able to judge how recovery is proceeding."

Jersey City Mayor, 7 Aides
Are Found Guilty of Extortion

By Richard J.H. Johnston

NEWARK, N.J., July 6 (NYT).—Mayor Thomas J. Whelan of Jersey City and seven of his associates were found guilty yesterday of conspiring to collect kickbacks from contractors doing business with Jersey City and Hudson County during a period of nearly eight years.

The defendants, the government has charged, had extorted more than \$182,000 and had conspired to extort \$3.3 million.

The foreday of the jury, Mrs. Ruby McCullough, a State Health Department employee, responded to the clerk's questions on the 29-count indictment by saying "guilty" more than 200 times.

One of the defendants, Philipp Kurz, 48, the Jersey City business administrator, was found not guilty on 12 counts in the indictment, but he was convicted on the 17 other counts.

Prison and Fines

Maximum punishment under federal law could be 30 years in prison for 26 of the charges and five years for the remaining one. The total in fines could exceed \$290,000 against each of the men convicted of all 29 charges, government authorities said.

Those convicted along with Mayor Whelan, 48, and Kurz were Bernard C. Murphy, 52, Jersey City purchasing agent; Thomas M. Flaherty, 42, president of the Jersey City City Council; Fred J. Kropke, 57, Hudson County chief of police; Joseph B. Stapleton, 74, Hudson County treasurer; Walter Wolfe, 48, Hudson County Democratic chairman; and William A. Sternkopf, 70, New Jersey commissioner of the Port of New York Authority.

Each of the eight defendants has been free on \$25,000 bail. The government asked that bail on Whelan and Flaherty be raised to \$500,000 apiece, pointing out that evidence in the trial had showed that the two men had assets of more than \$1 million. The court set the \$25,000 bail would continue until the sentencing date, which has not been set yet.

Kenney Machine Members

NEWARK, July 6 (AP).—All the defendants were part of the powerful political machine led for 22 years by John V. Kenney, former Jersey City mayor and

Soviet Envoy
Asking Malta
For Embassy

VALLETTA, July 6 (UPI).—Soviet Ambassador Mikhail Smirnovsky arrived today and said he had come to talk about setting up a Soviet Embassy in Malta. Political sources said that he probably would talk also about the island nation's military situation.

Mr. Smirnovsky, Ambassador to Britain and nonresident envoy to Malta, flew in with his wife from London and came face to face with an estimated 100 newsmen and photographers.

He will see about the embassy, he said, then was whisked away by Maltese government officials who urged him to say nothing more to newsmen.

The Russian came to Malta one year ago with a request that a Soviet Embassy be established in Valletta—a request that was turned down by the Nationalist party government of Premier George S. Oliver.

Mr. Boris Olivier was unseated last month, and Laborite Dom Mintoff took over as prime minister. Mr. Mintoff immediately notified Britain and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization that he wanted Malta's military ties with the two renegotiated.

Political sources said Mr. Smirnovsky likely would meet Mr. Mintoff during the three-day trip and almost certainly would discuss the island's military situation in the light of the increased Soviet presence in the Mediterranean.

Scheel Starts Trip
To Israel Today

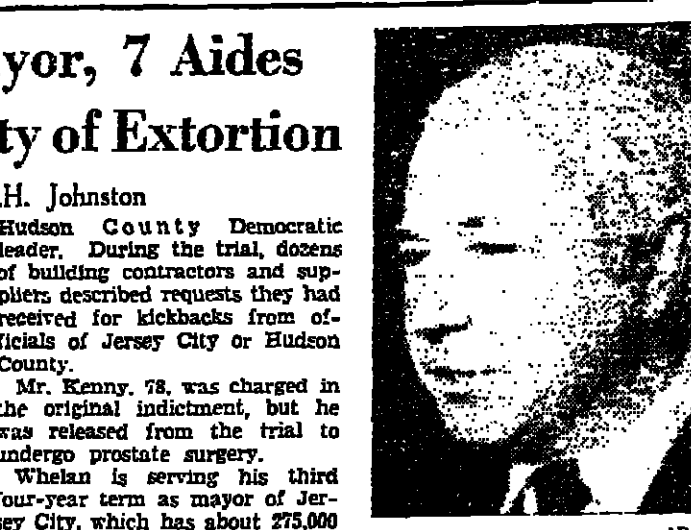
BONN, July 6 (AP).—Foreign Minister Walter Scheel will begin a four-day visit to Israel tomorrow, hoping to improve relations between Bonn and Tel Aviv.

These have cooled since Chancellor Willy Brandt's coalition of Social Democrats and Free Democrats came to power in 1968. Israel has been suspicious of Mr. Brandt's moves toward improved relations with East Europe and toward his government's overtures to the Arab countries which broke diplomatic ties with West Germany in 1965. They did so to protest Bonn's recognition of Israel by the Christian Democratic government of Chancellor Ludwig Erhard.

20 Killed in Bus Crash

TEPEC, Mexico, July 6 (AP).—Twenty persons died and an estimated 19 others were seriously injured yesterday in a head-on collision between passenger buses at Rosamorada, about 50 miles north of here.

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Mayor Thomas J. Whelan

U.S. Doctors Say Boiled Milk
Perils Infants With Diarrhea

By Jane E. Brody

NEW YORK, July 6 (NYT).—Physicians at Children's Hospital in Boston have warned that the common practice of feeding boiled milk to babies suffering from diarrhea can lead to a potentially fatal concentration of salt in the body.

The home remedy is particularly dangerous, they said, if the milk used is undiluted skimmed milk and if it is boiled in an open pan.

Their warning was prompted by the recent deaths of two infants—one eight months old and the other 14 months old—who were brought to the hospital fatally ill after having been given boiled milk at home for several days.

Another 14-month-old baby, who was brought to the hospital a few days ago in a semi-coma with the same disorder, is currently responding to treatment, according to Dr. William Berenberg.

Common in Summer

Dr. Berenberg, a professor of pediatrics at the Boston Hospital, said the warning was also prompted by the fact that diarrhea is a common disorder in infants and young children in the summertime.

The condition is known medically as hypernatremic (too much sodium in the blood) dehydration. In this condition, the excess sodium in the blood and the spaces between the cells draws water out of the cells.

According to Dr. Laurence Finberg, chairman of the department of pediatrics at Montefiore Hospital in the Bronx, N.Y., the brain is hit the hardest by dehydration and permanent brain damage sometimes results even if the child recovers. Dr. Finberg estimated that death or brain damage occurred in 15 to 20 percent of the children who suffer from this disturbance in the body's salt and fluid balance. He said that despite a persistent education program over the last

Edgar Eisenhower III

TACOMA, Wash., July 6 (AP).—Edgar N. Eisenhower, 82, brother of the late President Dwight D. Eisenhower, has suffered a stroke. "The stroke is not critical to his life," a doctor said, but "he has suffered brain damage."

Smoking Rate
Up 3 Pct. in U.S.

WASHINGTON, July 6 (UPI).—The Agriculture Department reported yesterday that cigarette consumption in the United States rose 3 percent between January and April. And the smoking rate over a ten-month period ending in April showed a 2.5 percent rise over the same period in the previous year, it said.

The principal reason, it said, was that as "cigarette commercials on radio and television stopped Jan. 2, anti-cigarette announcements decreased considerably."

Air Canada 74's

PARIS, July 6.—Air Canada expanded Boeing 747 service today with the start of a regular schedule between Toronto, Montreal, Paris and Frankfurt. Jumbo jet service between Toronto and London was started on June 2.

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Dollars and Yen

It is rather surprising to read that a reorganized Japanese cabinet has been asked to do its utmost to improve relations with the United States. For this is not a government representing those leftists in Japan who demonstrate against the United States and all it stands for; rather it is moderately conservative, and has quite consistently maintained comfortable ties with America on political issues. The problem, of course, is economic: the American market.

During its benevolent occupation of Japan, the United States did its best to press upon Japan the need for representative institutions, freed from military or traditional pressures toward foreign adventure. It also tried to convince the Japanese that for all their limited territory, large population and lack of natural resources, a dynamic economy acting in a relatively free world market would do more for them than any Southeast Asia co-prosperity sphere carved out by bayonets.

In both cases, the influence and example of the United States were very largely successful. The economic miracle of postwar Japan outstripped those achieved in Germany by Erhardt and Ulbricht, although Germany possessed greater resources and special trading advantages within, respectively, the Common Market and the East European bloc. The cost, in terms of old values and current pollution, was high, but Japan is one of the industrial greats, pushing both America and the Soviet Union with their vastly greater territories, natural riches and other advantages.

But the Japanese have been enjoying high protection within their own lands and free markets elsewhere. This is causing increasing annoyance in the United States, which has been consuming Japanese products at a rate which now seems to be attaining \$2 billion a year, but is restricting from paying for these by exports of either goods or capital. Faced by the prospect of continuing this imbalance or establishing trade restrictions that might set off a series of tariff wars around the world, the United States has been endeavoring to obtain controls in Tokyo that would limit exports to the American market.

And this, naturally, presents the Sato government with an acute dilemma. The American market is too large a segment of the whole to be lightly dismissed, especially since Japan's natural trading area in the Far East is still limited by economic uncertainties and political hostilities. To restrict, voluntarily, shipments to America would be costly—but to have those shipments restricted by the United States might be fatal.

There are other issues, to be sure, in which the United States and Japan are mutually concerned: the retrocession of Okinawa, the whole subject of defense, the matter of relations between Japan and mainland China, the leftist agitation in Japan. But underlying these, and closely tied to them, is the tough problem of just how much Japan can sell to America, and how much the United States can sell to Japan. It is, to an extent that would delight Marx and which rather seldom appears in modern diplomacy, chiefly a question of dollars and yen.

Wind of Reform in Ulster?

Prime Minister Brian Faulkner has made the most imaginative proposal yet advanced for giving the Catholic minority a creative role in the government of Northern Ireland. He would revamp the function of the Stormont Parliament by establishing four powerful committees with paid chairmen, of whom two would come from the Catholic opposition, to help shape government policy rather than merely debate and vote on programs issued by the cabinet.

"We must aim," Mr. Faulkner told Parliament, "to govern with the consent and the acceptance of a far wider majority than is constituted by those who elect the governing (Unionist) party." He would add committees on social, environmental and industrial services to the existing public accounts committee; and these specialist groups would be given "a genuine opportunity to contribute to the making of policy at a formative stage."

No Ulster prime minister in 50 years of separate government has proposed so substantial a change from straight majority—meaning Protestant—rule, with such enhanced authority and status for Catholic leaders. The proposal is similar to one made by Catholic members last year.

Mr. Faulkner has also ordered that all future government contracts carry a clause forbidding religious discrimination. And he has projected reforms in the administration of justice to provide for an independent public prosecutor, thus removing the prosecuting function from the police.

It will take time to put some of these reforms into effect, however; and the government meanwhile is liable to severe testing by remnants of Irish Republican Army terrorists on one side and the summer marching season of the Protestant Orange Orders on the other. The attitude of Catholics toward Mr. Faulkner's invitation to them to assume a more positive role in Parliament will depend heavily on his ability to control the Protestant extremists in his own party.

Mr. Faulkner's immediate predecessors, Capt. Terence O'Neill and Maj. James Chichester-Clark, also projected badly needed reforms; but both were frustrated and in the end defeated by the Unionist right wing.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Scheel's Visit to Israel

The entire Brandt government, and Foreign Minister Walter Scheel especially, have not been notable for unbridled friendship toward Israel.

While relations between Bonn and Jerusalem have remained correct and cordial, they have lacked the current of demonstrative friendship that typified Germany's attitude to Israel since diplomatic relations were formed in 1965.

Scheel's four-day visit starting Wednesday would not be a courtesy affair, but a political visit of the first degree.

—From Maariv (Tel Aviv).

News Fit to Print

By voting 6-3 to allow publication of the Pentagon's hitherto secret study of the Vietnam war the United States Supreme Court has erected another important milestone in the constitutional history of the United States. The ill-defined balance of power between the press and the executive has been sharply altered in favor of the press. From now on the "top secret" stamp will have much less meaning. It will remain an administrative convenience defining the area in which a document may circulate inside the bureaucracy, but once such a document reaches a newspaper the only restraints on publication will be the judgment of the editor and a fairly narrow definition of the immediate defense interests of the United States.

The ball is now clearly with Congress. If it feels that government security is insufficiently protected it can attempt to amend the Constitution or pass laws defining more clearly the meaning of security. It is, however, unlikely to do either, so that what remains is a situation in which the onus is on the administration to prove that in any future case the constitutional authority of the President is being infringed. This will not be easy, but there will be relatively few mourners. In most countries, including Britain, the national interest is too easily invoked to conceal incompetence or dishonesty. The Supreme Court has set a better example than the administration.

—From The Times (London).

The Space Tragedy

Opinion among space experts as to the cause of the tragedy is focused on two possibilities: mechanical failure or human inability to withstand the strain of prolonged weightlessness. There may be other causes. A technical hitch is easily remedied, but the human problem of weightlessness is more complex and means a setback for the Soviet space laboratory program. This may well provide the Russians with an increased incentive for cooperation with the Americans, who are by far the more advanced both in space engineering and exploration.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

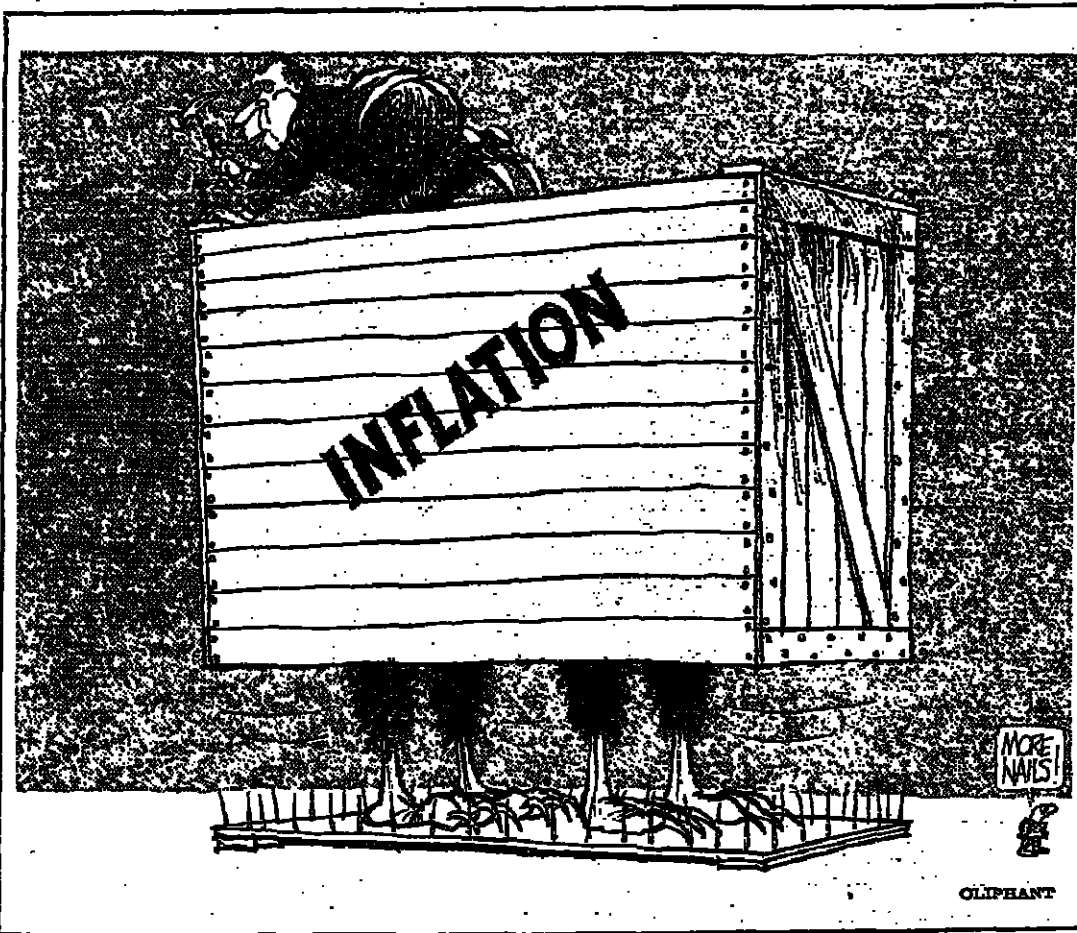
July 7, 1896

NEW YORK—From a New York Herald editorial on the 1896 Presidential elections: "The supremacy of silver is a national crime as the secession was. It would rob the masses of half their hard earned savings. It would bring dishonor to the country and ruin to the people. It is not enough to defeat a silver Presidential nominee but also Congressional men who are not for sound money. A sound money Congress is more important than a sound money President, since the country looks to Congress for safe legislation."

Fifty Years Ago

July 7, 1921

PARIS—Alaska's loss of population is worrying some people, patriots and others, and no wonder. The census of 1920 showed that the loss in 10 years has been about 25 percent. Of the several explanations suggested, that of the repressive influence of a bureaucratic administration is the most striking and at once the most probable. Alaska is virtually governed from Washington, some 5,000 miles from its borders. It is suffering from lack of self-government. Its resources are blocked by other laws, the territory must be allowed to develop.



Westward Ho to China

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—Washington has never before engaged in such intricate and widespread negotiations, affecting our relationships with so many lands, including Russia and China, as those now underway in Europe and Asia.

The SALT arms limitations discussions with Moscow have been underway for 30 months. Interim conversations are proceeding simultaneously on a possible formula to avoid renewed war in the Middle East. There is a hint of some new life in the Paris Vietnam talks. Bilateral contacts have just occurred at our initiative with Japan and other Far Eastern states.

Moreover, the five nuclear powers are imperceptibly inching toward a conference on atomic weapons control. At a slightly less small-like if scarcely speedy pace, movement can now be detected in the old Soviet idea of a European security conference and the Western proposal for mutual and balanced force reductions.

No statesman officially acknowledges any link between one or the other of these subjects. Yet it is evident that wilyly we begin to find ourselves in the kind of old-fashioned global bargaining situation which Soviet diplomacy relishes more than does our own. The diplomatic skein is inextricably interwoven.

Thus, continual paring of committed forces, especially those of the U.S.A. and Canada, makes NATO lay ever more stress on tactical nuclear arms in its current strategy. The cut-down in Western divisions forces the alliance to hope for a similar cut-down by Warsaw Pact divisions.

Intricity

However, if Russia pulls troops from Eastern Europe, this is an easier withdrawal—which can be easily reversed—than a similar North American retreat across the Atlantic. Additionally, the importance of nuclear arms to NATO increases as this takes place. West Europe has shown itself unready to substitute its own divisions for those taken away by transatlantic allies.

The primordial importance of SALT is, if anything, heightened and the possibility of a five-power atomic meeting becomes more imperative. Yet SALT, intricate and cautious as its discussions have been, is less complicated than the proposed MBFR negotiations which would precede a European security conference.

The Russians now like the old NATO idea of MBFR in the hopes that they can accelerate the North American withdrawal. But MBFR talks will probably take even longer than SALT. About all they could initially do is provide the U.S. President with an argument to Congress that any unilateral withdrawal would be dangerous while mutual withdrawals are being negotiated.

It—which is politically questionable at this moment of American despair and hysteria—the United States finally recognizes the need to keep a substantial force here, Moscow would probably accept that decision.

The Reason

Similarly, Russia would likely show itself more generous than so far indicated on occasional trade terms, East-West freedom of movement and culture, a German modus vivendi, and arms limitations. Why? The answer is simple: China.

The reasons for Western hopes of détente are largely economic. But Russia wants to tidy up its European boundaries during the next decade because of its fear that China, in the 1980s, will be a major danger to the Soviet system.

Mutual fear lies behind both.

Russian and Chinese endeavors to improve relationships with the West, above all the United States. Therefore Washington must take special care to examine all implications of the dreamed-of European security conference and nonaggression accord between NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

The U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. are Pacific as well as Atlantic powers, with Asian as well as European interests. Two American states, Hawaii and Alaska, lean far eastward. It is imperative that any NATO-Warsaw pact nonaggression treaty (which must obviously include both superpowers) cannot be interpreted as having any commitment outside the Euro-

pean-Atlantic or Russo-American border areas.

The United States must not allow itself to appear legally neutralized toward China in the event of a Sino-Soviet war—on the grounds that Washington's alliance had agreed to such a position with Moscow's alliance. Clearly the Kremlin would want to free its hand—not just in Western Europe but also in the U.S.A.—for a tough Soviet stand against China. Peking worries about precisely that. The war and wool of present diplomatic maneuvers embraces the entire world and we shouldn't even seem to encourage a hard Russian policy in the Orient.

Ellsberg's Flawed Vision

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—The flawed vision of Daniel Ellsberg in viewing the Vietnam war, a failing that was to have profound implications for his country, was laid bare in a private memorandum he wrote for the Pentagon on Feb. 28, 1968, spectacularly misinterpreting the just completed Communist Tet offensive.

Ellsberg, then a Vietnam expert for the Rand Corp., think tank, had been asked to interpret the bloody Tet offensive for the Defense Department's Office of International Security Affairs (ISA). His memorandum was apocalyptic: "I think that the war is over."

—Communists taking over the countryside, the South Vietnamese government and army deteriorating, a rapid renewal of the Communist offensive. "Two months from now... things are going to get much worse," he said, predicting any possibility for improvement.

No prophecy could have been more false. In truth, the Tet offensive was the Communist high-water mark, triggering a three-year decline in their Vietnamese strength (which may now be ending). But Ellsberg, exasperated with Saigon's corrupt government and shoddy army, could see in Tet only the vindication of his own warnings. It was a view widely shared in ISA, whose staffers wrote the Pentagon Papers.

A Syndrome

Thus, the spectacular mistakes of Ellsberg's 1968 memo transcend the personal. His flawed vision is the flawed history of the Pentagon Papers. It is the all-lost syndrome that deeply influenced U.S. policy in the months after the Tet offensive and finally led to Ellsberg's disclosure of the Pentagon Papers.

For these reasons, Ellsberg's errors about Tet are worthy of examination. Ellsberg was some prophecies he sent the Pentagon along with the actual outcome of events:

Ellsberg Prophecy No. 1: The Communist Tet offensive of Jan. 30-Feb. 29 was a prelude to "the takeover of the countryside" by the Viet Cong, "inexorably sucking" South Vietnamese and U.S. forces "toward the environs of the towns and cities, away from the hamlets and outlying regions."

The actual outcome: by their desperate Tet attacks, the Communists depleted their forces in the countryside and have not adequately rebuilt them since.

Ellsberg Prophecy No. 2: The Viet Cong will be drawing ever more recruits, whereas South Vietnamese armed forces "will probably be considerably smaller." By April 1, Saigon's force "will be, at most, 75-80 percent of its actual strength in December 1967, and quite possibly closer to 60 percent" because of heavy desertions.

The actual outcome: Saigon forces increased by 122,000 the next six months, finally surpassing one million. In contrast, Viet Cong recruiting in the countryside was never the same, and the Communist war effort was increasingly carried by regulars from the North.

Ellsberg Prophecy No. 3: "It is the death of pacification"—Communist control of South Vietnam will steadily increase, never receding. By April 1, "U.S. sub-sector teams will be withdrawn from a number of districts, and a num-

ber of province towns will be under siege. Some will have fallen." Some 400,000 U.S. troops would be needed to prevent this.

The actual outcome: Far from U.S. teams being withdrawn or province towns falling, Communist control of the countryside steadily receded, without any increase in U.S. troops.

Ellsberg Prophecy No. 4: "The best guess is that the VC (Viet Cong) cadres are busy leaping lessons from the initial attacks on how to better 'heat' the country." Early April there will be another round of heavy attacks, including renewed pressure of the U.S. Marine base at Khe Sanh.

The actual outcome: The Viet Cong were hopelessly decimated by the Tet offensive. Not since then have they even contemplated an offensive comparable to Tet. By April 1, the relief of Khe Sanh had begun.

WASHINGTON (NYT)—If the Democratic National Convention were held tomorrow, Sen. Edmund S. Muskie would get the votes of a large majority of the Southern states.

Under the apportionment plan as it now stands, delegates with 565 of the total of 3,016 votes would come from the 11 states of the South. Thus the Maine Democrat's strength in that region, if maintained over the next year, could give him a tremendous head start toward his party's presidential nomination—just as Southern backing boosted Hubert H. Humphrey toward nomination in 1968.

A trip through seven Southern states suggests that key Democrats are approaching a consensus on these three points:

● They want desperately to be considered once more a part of the national party.

● As a means to that end, they would like to support a candidate with a reasonable chance of getting the nomination.

● But, since their primary concern is local rather than national politics, they want a nominee who will run relatively well in their home states.

These three attitudes are impelling party leaders toward the center. Most of them are attracted to Rep. Wilbur Mills of Arkansas and Sen. Henry M. Jackson of Washington, but they do not believe that a conservative is likely to be nominated. A few are attracted to more liberal candidates such as Sen. George S. McGovern of South Dakota, but they don't consider them "sailable" at home.

A number of major Democratic officials retain close ties to Humphrey and would like to see him nominated again. But even Humphrey's strongest supporters in the region admit that the former vice-president will have to demonstrate considerable appeal, perhaps in the primaries, to prove he is still electable.

As is the case elsewhere, Muskie evokes no deep emotional commitment from those who consider him the best choice but they consider him that anyway, even when they find his positions hard to swallow.

Letters

After the Storm

Now that we will have the unique experience of reading the history of a war that is still being fought and cannot be won, I hope we will do it objectively, without excessive emotion. The original intent of this history was to provide an analysis of our mistakes so as not to repeat them. This will not be easy for Americans. We must try to understand what went wrong and to admit our mistakes.

We must, however, also realize that we are passing judgment after a partial revolution in thinking has already been completed. Our basis of judgment and thinking in America has changed radically in the last few years since the initial Vietnam decisions were made. Let us also remember how we personally react when we feel that our own positions of power, prestige, influence or way of living are threatened. Of course, governments should be above the frailties of human nature, but governments are made up of individuals. As we read this Vietnam History, we will feel moments of bitterness, betrayal, emptiness, and a desire for revenge. We must handle these emotions maturely, or the wounds will become too deep for even partial healing. I hope, and am confident, that all of us can weather this storm and that America and the world will benefit from this analysis.

PAULA KERR.
Frankfurt.

Secrets

I am sorry to take issue with Mr. Archibald MacLellan (Herald of June 23, 1971) but the free world is headed for more defeats if it continues to believe in dangerous fallacies. He maintains that "except in actual war, when troop movements and strategic planning must necessarily be confidential, there are no government secrets."

This is the thinking that led to Pearl Harbor, Hitler's takeover of Czechoslovakia, Hitler's

and Stalin's occupation of Poland, and all the other "surprise" actions which found the democracies unprepared and cost the world so much blood, destruction and sorrow.

It is naive and self-deluding to imagine that the potential aggressor, revolutionary or international law-breaker is obligingly going to play the game according to rules set up by the U.S.A. or any normally peace-loving country.

For Lenin or for Hitler, supremacy is the objective, and violence, along with lies, misrepresentation and blackmail are merely the means of achieving it. Opposition has no place in their way of life, and must be crushed. The democracies must face up to these hard facts if they wish to survive. Let them keep their freedom to criticize, let their judges be free to administer the law without interference or outside pressure, let their legislatures be independent of their executives, but let them rest assured that they will lose these blessings if they insist on living in a fool's paradise.

On the same page as Mr. MacLellan's letter you publish a report from Czechoslovakia which concludes: "The anguished Czechs question whether anyone in the outside world realizes what is happening, or even cares about the little country toward which only three springs ago the eyes and hopes of the world were turned."

Z. C.
Rome.

Lemmings?

Anthony Lewis anticipates (June 26th) a July Labor party conference of "Lemmings." Given by Messrs. Jack Jones and Hugh Scanlon into opposition to the Heath plan of Common Market entry. He treats nationwide public opinion as expressed in the polls as if it did not exist; ignores the views (surely not those of Jones and Scanlon) of Callaghan, perverts what on the record are the views of Healey; and has the effrontery, in admonishing Wilson, to quote as his sponsor the declaration of Gaitskell.

I am, over these weeks, not entirely out of touch with Labor leadership. Indeed I have specifically suggested, following the Tory precedent on steel nationalization, that Mr. Wilson should declare, before we go further, that in view of Edward Heath's lack of any adequate mandate on so great an issue, the government must go to the country; and that the Opposition on coming to power, reserves the right to re-negotiate all undertakings.

I know Hugh Gaitskell and I have his personal letter to me saying "you and I are not theoretical anti-market men," as well as a letter from Clement Attlee—"the least De Gaulle can do for us is to keep us out of the Common Market."

Are these the precedents that Lewis wants Wilson to "have in him" to repeat?

GEORGE CATLIN.
London.

Traitise

Norman W. Smith's proposal for the composite character of the Common Market Man (Herald, June 24) needs some amendments. Multilateralism is no doubt a prominent feature of the French character, but we Norwegians undiplomatically outrank them even in this respect (i.e. we discovered America, didn't we—and left it alone). It is a pity that this trait of ours only seems to be duly appreciated in the Nordic countries where stories about our lack of concern for the common good are as abundant as the universally known extravagance of the Swedes in money matters. I insist on the following changes in and additions to Mr. Smith's list: Humble like the Norwegians, friendly like the French, down-to-earth like the Irish, reserved like the Danes and, finally, having the outstanding German sense of humor.

TORRE HYTTEN.
Oslo.

Beyond Humor

Many people seem to read Art Buchwald's column only to get a few laughs and not the slightest sense why they are laughing. In his June 15 article in the Herald Tribune, Mr. Buchwald was not poking fun at the administration or the Washington police in their handling of the attempt to stop government operations.

On the contrary, he seems to be concerned about the lack of the police and the administration to use legal means in handling disturbances. When illegal responses are the only means remaining to handle illegal actions, then the democratic process has been lost and the government also becomes a violator. There is no humor when the people and its leaders have violence as their only alternative.

SP/R. RUCINSKI.
U.S. Army, Europe.

- 1971 - Stocks and Bonds						- 1971 - Stocks and Bonds						- 1971 - Stocks and Bonds																	
High	Low	Div.	%	First	Last	High	Low	Div.	%	First	Last	High	Low	Div.	%	First	Last												
850	21%	Consolidated		24	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	30	21%	Ethyl Co.	84	44	22%	22%	22%	22%	224	25%	Inland Ind. Co.	24	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%

1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	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1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															

21 ¹ / ₂	LaneBryn	.85	16	28 ¹ / ₂	28 ¹ / ₂
8	Latoba Stl		14	8 ¹ / ₂	8 ¹ / ₂
9 ¹ / ₂	LeaSing	.20	85	10 ¹ / ₂	10 ¹ / ₂

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U.S. Commodity Prices

[illegible]

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— 1971 — Stocks and					— 1971 — Stocks and					— 1971 — Stocks and				
High	Low	Div.	In \$		High	Low	Div.	In \$		High	Low	Div.	In \$	
1971 First High Low Last					1971 First High Low Last					1971 First High Low Last				
Net					Net					Net				
Chgs					Chgs					Chgs				

[illegible]

The Stockholders' Annual General Meeting held on June 4, 1971, under the chairmanship of Mr. Pierre Giffelman. The report of the Board of Directors emphasizes the efforts undertaken by the Company to improve communications. In line with this, the Board announced the publication of a new document entitled "AQUILA 70" which goes beyond the framework of annual results for the fiscal year and places activities of the Aquitaine Group within a broader context.

(1) Do not include 118 million fr. of surplus from contributed capital and taken-over assets in 1970.
Investments of the Aérospatiale Group reached 823 million fr. in 1970 of which 428 million fr. by SNPA (as against 724 millions in 1969); they can be broken down as follows:
— 52% for exploration, development, refining and distribution hydrocarbons;
— 48% for the development of the chemical sector.
The next further outlined the reorganization measures taken by the Company in 1970 in order to intensify its efforts in research and in production of hydrocarbons and minerals.

of F. 12 per share of F. 50, with a fiscal credit of F. 38 to shareholders residing in France or in countries with which such agreements have been signed.

— In his address, the Minister emphasized the encouraging results of exploration during the first months of 1971:

— In the North Sea, the recent discovery of indications of hydrocarbons off the Shetland Islands in the Figgis structure, in which the amount of Aquitaine should be about 14%.

— In Canada, where Aquitaine Company of Canada discovered beneath the sulphur was deposit at Strathcona-Rimous, a second apparently important deposit containing low-sulphur gas.

1971 at a satisfactory level.

AQUITAINE GROUP

Year	Value (%)
1960	10
1961	25
1962	35
1963	45
1964	55
1965	65
1966	75
1967	80
1968	82
1969	84
1970	85

Year	Number of persons (in thousands)
1981	150
1982	160
1983	170
1984	180
1985	190
1986	200
1987	210
1988	220
1989	230
1990	280

Closing prices on July 6, 1971

123	123	123	810 Loblaw A
123	123	123	1051 Loblaw B
123	123	123	703 Loeb

[illegible]

2705 Algoma	13½	13
25 Asbestos	34½	34½

510	Can	Kernant	43 1/4	43
510	Can	Cement	43 1/2	43
50	Can	Stomach	72	72

[illegible]

closing prices on July 6, 1954

WDai	7.39	8.08	Inves Eos	12.30
gh	69.66	69.66	Investors Group	
wae	Group:		IDS ndl	5.31

9.94	Income	8.19	8.95
4.96	Invest	8.58	9.38
21.55	Vista	9.17	10.02
9.83	Voyag	7.98	8.72
5.52	Revee	10.79	11.79
23.12	Rimif	15.54	15.75
8.25	Sigiles	3.57	3.90
8.84	Schustr	16.43	18.00
23.83	Scauder Funds:		
	Int Inv	14.17	14.42
12.27	Speci	25.16	25.16
19.51	Balan	15.71	15.79
21.12	Com St	10.75	10.75
9.24	Security Funds:		
8.69	Equity	3.86	4.23
6.32	Invest	8.26	9.05
21.77	Ultra	8.23	9.05
11.84	Selfd Am	10.84	10.98

[illegible]

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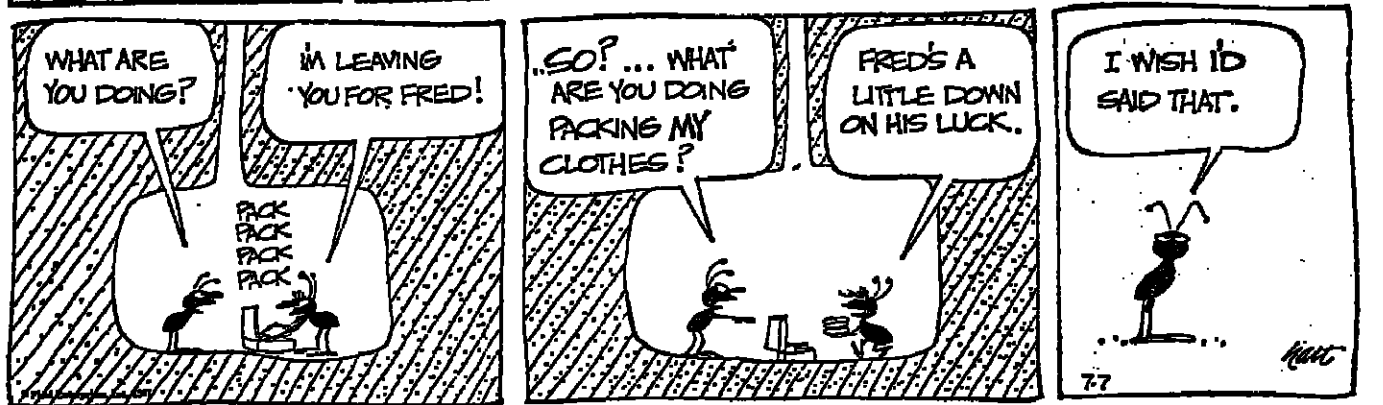
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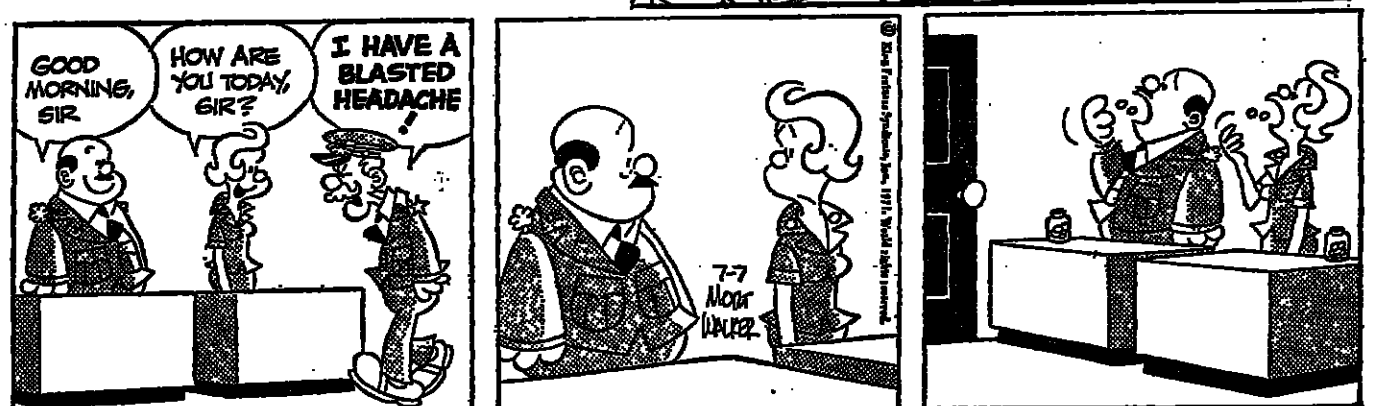
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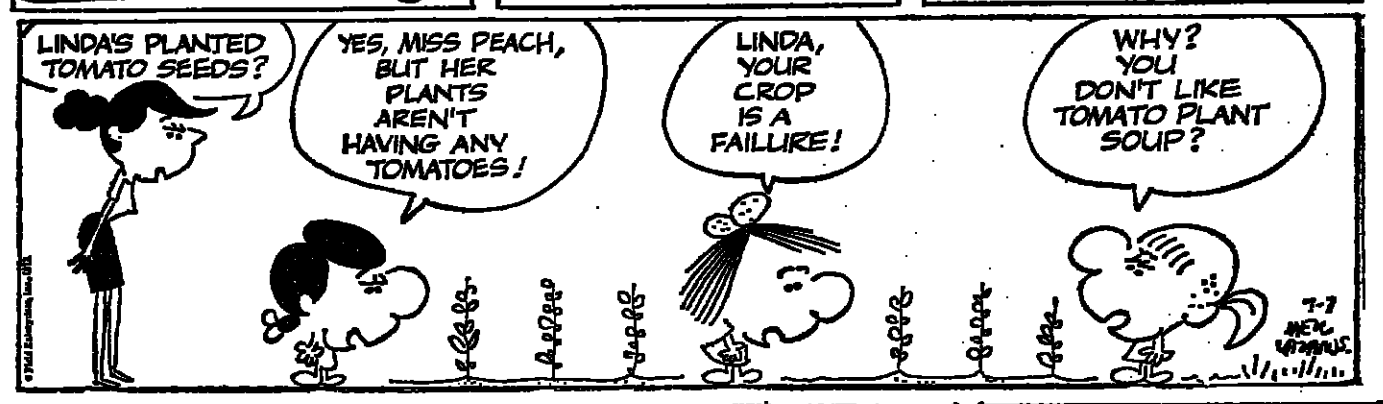
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BEE TLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



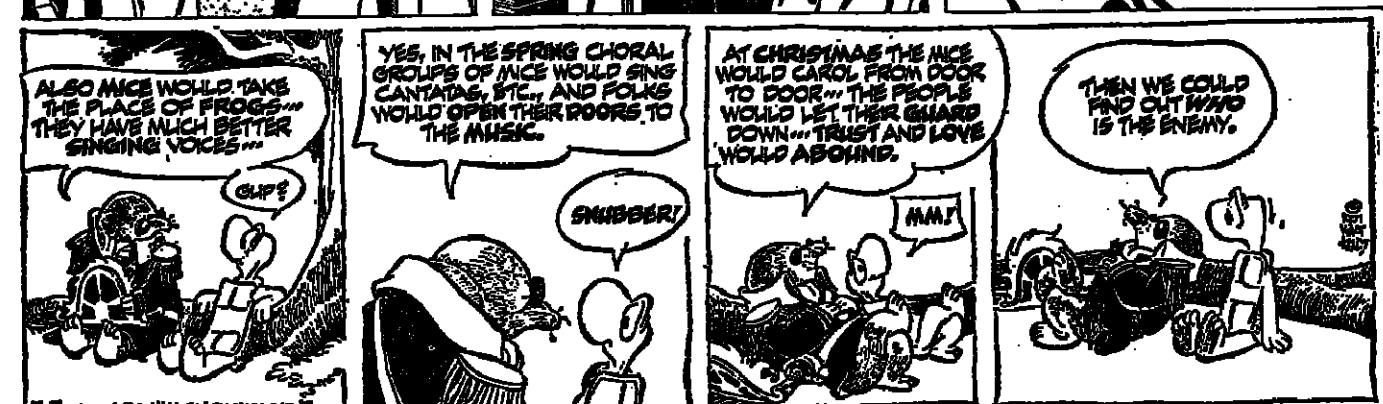
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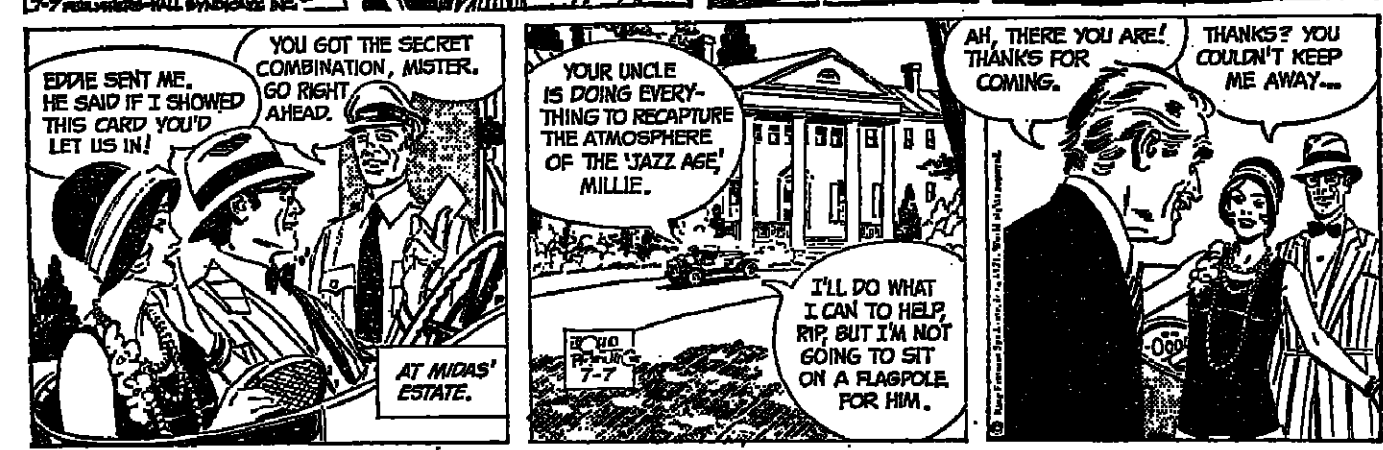
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POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The significance of vulnerability during the bidding varies greatly according to circumstances. If one side bids without interruption to a contract, it expects to make the vulnerability hardly matters. The more competitive the auction, the more significant does the vulnerability become.

When there is a possibility of a sacrifice at the slam level, the vulnerability is obviously crucial. Suppose that the opponents can make seven hearts vulnerable, worth 2,210 at duplicate scoring, and that you can make four tricks in a spade contract. A seven-spade sacrifice will save you 510 points if you are not vulnerable, but cost you 390 if you are vulnerable.

East and West bid efficiently to six hearts as shown in the diagram. On the second round West chose a "fourth-suit" bid of three spades, and North seized the opportunity to ask for a spade lead by doubling.

DENNIS THE MENACE



MY DAD SAYS THIS STUFF SMELLS LIKE ...

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

PURUS

OSTIC

BLUMJE

MUHLIE

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumbles: PANSY BARGE DEFILE MUCCOUS

Answer: A pie in the sky - A MAGPIE

BOOKS

THE BOOK OF DANIEL

By E. L. Doctorow. Random House. 503 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Jerome Charyn

"THE Book of Daniel" is an ambitious, felt reconstruction of the little agonies, paranoias, obsessions, totems, murders, frauds and taboos of post-World War II America. The novel begins and ends in a library stall. Daniel Isaacson Lewin, a "specialist" on the 20th century, is completing his PhD dissertation at Columbia. The son of Paul and Rochelle Isaacson, who were convicted and executed for attempting to pass on atomic secrets to the Soviet Union under Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, if you wish, Daniel learns to appreciate his own tentative, dangling status: "I live in constant and degrading relationship to the society that has destroyed my mother and father. I will never be drafted... I am totally deprived of the right to be dangerous."

Because he has bumped up against his country so outrageously, Daniel discovers that he cannot keep his own past out of his dissertation; filled with his obsessions and visions, it has become "Daniel's Book." Like his Biblical namesake, Daniel finds himself a shaman in hostile territory, his insights growing "diffuse, apocalyptic, hysterical." At odds with his foster parents and his wife, Daniel grows a beard, wears his hair long, scrunches through his past and mythologizes the rude details of his life: Daniel and his younger sister Susan escaping from a Bronx shelter become "ALONE IN THE COLD WAR (with Franny and Zooey)." Crazed by the memory of his parents' electrocution, he starts to tell us how he burned his wife's rump with an automobile cigarette lighter (or is this image only another one of Daniel's "pulpie demons")?

With his parents still in mind, he prepares a definitive catalogue of torture and execution devices, and writes his own history of American post-war diplomacy. When Susan is hospitalized after a suicide attempt, Daniel breaks out of his lethargy for a moment, leaves the library and flies to California in order to confront Selig Mindish, a former Bronx dentist and friend of the Isaacsons, who testified against them. But Daniel gets no satisfaction. Mindish is gentle. Instead of clearing away the mysteries of the Isaacson ideal, Mindish kisses Daniel on the head in the middle of Disneyland.

The writing is most poignant, most alive, when E. L. Doctorow sticks closest to the Isaacsons. Daniel's grandmother, a "sour smell always with her, a stink shadow," his father, "who would never believe that America was not the cafeteria at City College," his mother, "who needed 'some purchase on the future against the terrible life of the present,' and his Aunt Frieda, whom Daniel catches on the pot, "arching her back in an ecstasy of defecation," remain in focus for us, because Doctorow is able to dramatize their innocence, potency and rage.

Best Seller

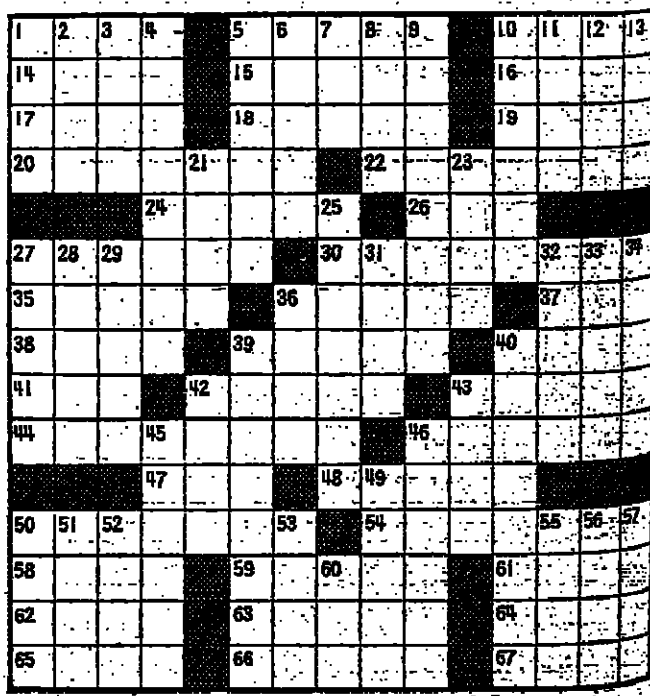
The New York Times This analysis is based on reports obtained from more than 125 stores in 64 communities of the United States. The figures in the right-hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive appearances on the list.

This Week	Last Week
1. Pastors of the Mind	1. The New Crusade
2. The New Crusade	2. The New Crusade
3. The New Crusade	3. The New Crusade
4. The New Crusade	4. The New Crusade
5. The New Crusade	5. The New Crusade
6. The New Crusade	6. The New Crusade
7. The New Crusade	7. The New Crusade
8. The New Crusade	8. The New Crusade
9. The New Crusade	9. The New Crusade
10. The New Crusade	10. The New Crusade

CROSSWORD

By Will Wells

- | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| ACROSS | 43 Did cowboy work | 10 Boy's catchall |
| 1 Honey factory | 44 True copies, in law | 11 Up to |
| 5 Ruin | 45 Come-hither nymphs | 12 Like a million |
| 10 Wolf or card unit | 47 Yet, to poets | 13 Small casks |
| 14 Mine yields | 48 Plant capsule | 21 Dines |
| 15 "Over" | 49 Grades again | 22 Geometric shape |
| 16 Instrument | 50 New World cats | 23 Most nimble |
| 17 Pre-marital title | 51 Still with pride | 24 Worthless stuff |
| 18 Moses' spokesman | 52 Result of cerebral activity | 25 Vigilant |
| 19 Plebeian in footwear line | 53 Shaded | 31 Fishing gear |
| 20 Has a high opinion of | 54 Eagerness plus | 32 Avoid wedding expenses |
| 22 Coins | 55 Verbose | 33 Develop |
| 24 Necklaces | 56 Fashion | 34 Sows |
| 26 One of five little pigs | 57 Existence: Lat. | 35 "True" |
| 27 Land stretches | 1 Unlocalized hatrack | 39 Covers |
| 30 Ben Franklin and others | 2 Spring flower | 40 Emulate despot |
| 35 Functions | 3 Sleeveless garment | 42 Look narrowly |
| 36 Tree get-together | 4 Spirits | 43 Departing wedding gift |
| 37 N. name | 5 Dies | 45 Brought up |
| 39 Actor Burt | 6 Stage | 46 Withdraw |
| 39 Very recent Mrs. | 7 Post's ended | 49 Grand, for one |
| 40 Become listless | 8 Press | 50 Butts |
| 41 Kind of cat | 9 Soothing | 51 Kind of eye |
| 42 Thicknesses | | 52 French relative |
| | | 53 Mailbox part |
| | | 54 Poems |
| | | 56 Socials |
| | | 57 Ad feature |
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Hay Fever Hampers Loser

3:54.4 by Keino Wins Mile; Ryun Last With 4:17.3

STOCKHOLM, July 6.—Kip Keino ran the fastest mile of the year today when Jim Ryun was running one of the slowest miles of his career.

Keino, taking the lead after a quarter of a mile, ran 3 minutes 54.4 seconds to beat a field of 10 runners in the July Track and Field Games at Stockholm Stadium. The last runner to finish was world record-holder Ryun.

Ryun, running against Keino for the first time since the 1968 Olympics, was timed at 4:17.3 and explained after the race that he was suffering from hay fever.

"I have suffered from it the whole day but felt I could not disappoint the organizers and the crowd," Ryun said before he left the stadium, anxious and with watery eyes.

Keino, of course, thought the race had been easier than he had expected.

Mrs. Court Says She Will Ignore USLTA Threat

DUBLIN, July 6 (Reuters).—Australian Margaret Court scored an easy victory in the Carrolls Irish Open tennis championships here today and then admitted she planned to ignore an American threat of suspension.

The former Wimbledon champion, who was ranked No. 1 in the world, said she would ignore the USLTA's threat of suspension.

"I have written to Mr. Colwell today to say that I had not agreed finally to play at Cincinnati and in fact no one had entered me officially," said Mrs. Court. "I also explained that when the U.S. Association changed their circuit I had to change all my plans. I have been told that they will suspend me if I don't play in Cincinnati. I just hope that they will change their minds."

Australian Evonne Goolagong, who beat Mrs. Court in the Wimbledon final last Friday, moved a step nearer another meeting as she scored a 6-3, 6-3 victory over Ireland's Geraldine Barnville in her quarter-final match.

Monday's Line Scores

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